

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C., MARCH 11, 1875.

Mrs. Verne Black

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## The People's Press.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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## Select Miscellany.

## THE SNUFF-COLORED SUIT.

I scarcely know how it happened, but a timber must have fell and struck me on the head.

The first thing that I realized after it, was I was lying straight and still on something hard, and when I tried to move myself and speak, I found it impossible to do so. I concluded that I must be in some very tight, dark place, for I could not see; in fact, I soon learned that though perfectly conscious, I could do nothing but hear. A door opened and footsteps approached; but I felt a cloth taken from my face, and a voice which I recognized as that of Mr. Jones—the father of my wife that was dead—said:

"He hasn't changed much," and his companion, whose voice I knew to be that of the village undertaker, Hopkins by name, said lightly:

"Better looking dead than alive. How does Mrs. Jones feel about it? Take on much?"

"Oh, no, she had her eye on another fellow, anyhow, and a better match too, except the money part. Though I had nothing against Ben, only he didn't know much, and was about the homeliest man I ever knew. Such a mouth; why it really seemed as though he was going to swallow knife, plate, and all, when he opened it at dinner."

"Well," said the cheerful voice of Hopkins, "he'll never open his mouth again;" and then he proceeded to measure me for my coffin, for it seemed that I was dead. I had heard of undertakers who always whistled joyfully when they got a measure, but I never believed it before. But that man actually whistled a subdued dancing tune while he measured me, and it seemed to me that three or four icicles were rolling down my back to the music of his whistle.

His duty done, they covered my face again and left me to my reflections, which were not particularly comforting, although I had often heard it remarked, that meditation was good for the soul, and this was the best chance I had ever had of trying it.

An hour must have passed when the door again opened, and two persons came whispering along to where I lay, and the voice of my promised wife fell upon my ear.

"I dread to look at him, Bob; he was so motionless, alive, he must be frightful, dead."

I ground my teeth in imagination, as I remembered how often she had gone into raptures, or pretended to, over my noble brow, and expressive mouth; and how she had often declared that if I were taken away from her she would surely pine and die.

One of them raised the cloth, and I knew they were looking at me. Bob was her second cousin and I knew that he was that "other fellow," whom her father had mentioned.

"Seems to me you don't feel very bad about his dying, 'Rushy,'" remarked Bob, meditatively.

"Well, to tell the truth," said my dear brother, "I don't care very much about it. If he had lived, I should have married him, because he was rich, and father wanted me to; but I was getting about sick of my bargain, for I knew I should always be ashamed of him, he looked so like a baboon."

"But you loved him," remarked Bob.

"No, I didn't! My affections were wasted long ago upon one who never returned my love;" and my fast-fading idol sighed heavily.

They had covered my face by this time, and were standing a few steps from where I lay.

"About how long ago, 'Rushy?'" asked Bob.

"A year, or such a matter," with another deep sigh, which ended in a fit of sneezing.

"About the time I went away?" interrogated the cautious Bob, coughing a little.

"Well, yes; some'ers near," assented my dear brother.

"Now, Rushy, you don't mean to insinuate that I—"

"I don't mean to insinuate anything, Bob Smith!" and the angelic sweetness of her voice was somewhat sharpened.

"Now, see here, 'Rushy, I've loved you ever since you were knee-high to a gopher, but I thought when you came home that you was sweet on the other chap; but I believe you liked me all the time."

"O Bob!" said my was-to-be in a gushing sort of way.

"Mine own Rushy!" remarked Bob.

Then I heard a subdued rush, followed by violent lip explosions. I tried to kick, or grate my teeth, or do something to relieve my outraged feelings, but not a kick nor a grate could I raise. It was an awful fire to me, but I had to stand it, or rather lay it, so I lay still and let 'em alone until they got tired of it and went out, and I was again left to my own pleasant reflections.

Night came, and so did a lot of young fellows with their girls to sit up with me and they had a jolly time of it, although it was against my principles to enjoy it on so solemn an occasion.

It seemed an age until morning, but it came at last and they went away. I heard them say I was to be buried that day at 2 o'clock, and I was beginning to feel decidedly shaky, when Rushy and her mother came into the room and began arranging for the funeral.

"Rushy," said her mother, "here is that snuff-colored suit of poor Ben's; of course he will never have any more use for clothes, so just put them away among your carpet-rags; they'll make a splendid stripe."

Now that particular suit of clothes was just the neatest one I had ever owned, armholes, collar, wristbands, buttons, all just the thing, and my blood boiled to hear them talk so boldly of using them for stripes in a rag carpet. They kept on talking as they swayed, dusted and cleaned the room.

"Bob says he will take the Martin farm to work this year," said Rushy cheerfully, "and as soon as we are married we shall go to house keeping in that little cottage close to the road. Now I must get my carpet done, just as soon as possible, for I want it in that nice little front room. Those duds of Ben's will make out enough rags, I guess. His folks live so far away they will never inquire about his clothes. Now, if it wasn't for the looks of it we could ask old Mother Smith about coloring yellow; she's sure to be here to-day."

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"So, you are not dead yet, Ben?"

"Well, no, not exactly," I replied; "sorry to disappoint my friends about the funeral, however."

"Yes," he said, rather absently, "bad, rather, this is—ahem!"

"Fooled out of that snuff-colored stripe?" I thought, as I looked at Rushy.

"Go and speak with him," said her father in a sharp whisper. "He's got the stamp and you had better marry him, after all."

They began to gather around me and congratulate me on my escape. I noticed that they cried a great deal more now than when I was dead.

Rushy came and hung round my neck, shivering desperately. I gave her a not over gentle push and told her to wait next time until I was safely buried before she set her heart on my old clothes.

"Oh, I am so glad," she said, sweetly, without appearing to notice what I said about the clothes, "that you are not dead, Benny dear. My heart seemed all withered and broken to see you lying all cold and white. I wept bitterly over your pale face, my beloved!"

"Yes," I replied; "I heard you die for me."

"Could you hear?" she gasped.

"I rather think I could some," I replied.

She looked towards the door, but it was crowded full, so she made a slice for the open window, and went through it like a deer. She shut herself up in the smoke-house, and would not come out until after I had left the house.

Bob would not fill his promise of marriage with his cousin because she tried to make up with me again; so she is living a life of single blessedness.

While I am writing, my wife is cutting up my snuff-colored clothes to make a stripe in a new carpet for our front room.

From the Mobile Register.

## Politics in Europe and Immigration to America.

Immigration to the United States has very greatly fallen off during the past years. Of all the States, Texas alone has received a fuller stream of foreign immigrants than any other.

The cause which has operated against the customary current of laborers is the depression in business which for the past two years has partially enterprise and restricted ordinary operations.

For the past two years the old world has been at peace, except in the Iberian peninsula,

from which the United States receive but few immigrants.

It is not possible, however, that this peaceful condition of affairs will last. The whole world is arming. Russia has three million of soldiers ready to join with England in the fearful struggle which is to decide the point in Central Asia where Russia shall stop in her march upon India. While the hostile standards of these great powers are waving upon the Tien-tien mountains, it is not to be expected that Germany, with every available man in the ranks, may push forward her schemes of seizing Holland, the rest of Denmark, and the Baltic provinces of Russia. In self-protection, and to push back the frontiers of the Czar, she may revive Poland and use the bastions of that unhappy land as a bulwark for her eastern borders.

Germany is arming in masses. From the age of seventeen to forty-two, every man not belonging to the army or the reserve, is to be liable to be called out in the case of an actual or threatened invasion. This contingent force added to the line, the Landwehr and the existing Landsturm raises the disposable force of the German Empire to 2,800,000 men.

France, too, is awaiting her revenge. Whether as Republic, Empire or Kingdom, she will not rest until the struggle is renewed for recovery of her lost provinces and for extension of her boundaries to the Rhine. France has now under arms a million and three quarters of men. The more these leading powers prepare for war, the more do the smaller ones prepare. Austria, Italy, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland are arming as fast as they can. All over the continent men and horses are being taken from agriculture to be turned into killing machines. The women and children are at the plough.

The London Times of the 18th of January says:

"In the gloom that surrounds us one thing is perceptible. All men are arming themselves.

It is the darkness that may be felt, and the sensation is not imaginary. At the word of command, Germany is arming in masses, and the

surrounding nations—that is, the best part of the world—cannot do as she does. The momentary dreams of peace and quiet, arts and progress, have fled away, and Germany recognizes the stern necessity of her case, which is that what she has won by arms she can only hold by arms, as long as the arms are in her hand.

"For ages Germany had possessed all the glories, except those of policy and war. Now, if it wasn't for the looks of it we could ask old Mother Smith about coloring yellow; she's sure to be here to-day."

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

## JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,  
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,  
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,  
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES  
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,  
DRAFTS, &c., &

**CONVENTION.**—A caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature was held one night last week, to consider the question of calling a Convention to amend our State Constitution. We learn that by a two-thirds vote of those voting, it was determined to call a Convention. A goodly number of the party present refused to vote, however, and it is considered doubtful whether a two-thirds vote can be obtained in the lower House for a Convention.

Should a Convention be called by the Legislature, the Raleigh *Sentinel* predicts that Convention will be carried in the State by 25,000, owing in a great measure to the passage of the Civil Rights bill. We have our doubts, notwithstanding, as to the popularity of the Convention question.

**CIVIL RIGHTS.**—Fearing trouble in consequence of Civil Rights, both of the principal hotels in Alexandria, Va., have cancelled their licences and closed.

In several places negroes called at barber shops to be shaved, but were refused. The same fate, in eating houses was met. In drinking saloons in Petersburg, Norfolk, Wilmington, and other places, some few colored people were refused accommodations, when they resorted to the courts for redress, and were informed that saloons and bar-rooms, not in connection with hotels, were not embraced in the Civil Rights Bill.

The colored people had much better remain quiet and upon friendly terms with the white people, every where, as we believe they are disposed to do in this section of country.

## Washington Items.

The House of Representatives agreed to a partial restoration of the Franking Privilege as to the Congressional Record and other public documents, up to next December, and permanently as to seeds and agricultural reports.

The single rate of postage on first-class mail matter has been changed from two ounces to one ounce.

**THE NEW SENATE.**—There was an immense crowd present to witness the assembling of the new Senate on the 5th, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Upon the desk of Andrew Johnson, on the Democratic side of the Chamber, as well as upon that of Mr. Daves, on the Republican side, were handsome bouquets.

When Burnside entered the Chamber he was greeted with a round of applause by the galleries. Andrew Johnson did not make his appearance until after the meeting of the Senate. When he was called up to take the oath he was greeted with applause, which was soon checked by the Vice-President. After the oath had been administered to Johnson, a handsome bouquet was handed to him by a page, with whom it had been left by some friend of the ex-President.

Morton introduced resolutions in favor of Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and the negro Pinchback as U. S. Senator from that State.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

The Asheville *Pioneer* (radical organ for the Mountain District) don't want any more protective force bills, etc. It says: The Southern people, Republicans as well as Democrats, pride themselves some little on their courage, and it is really heart-rending to hear a Northern organ of the party you love throw a low flag at a great and noble virtue. One of the ablest colored men in North Carolina, Bishop Hood, seconds us in this opinion. He says he is tired of asking Congress for protection. For our part, we beg Northern Republicans to believe that we have still left some little capacity for taking care of ourselves. The men who braved the initiatory horrors of a forced reconstruction are not so badly frightened as some of the so-called organs would make the country believe.

We have heretofore omitted to acknowledge the receipt of the January number of Vick's *Floral Guide* which is a beautiful specimen. It has largely over one hundred pages printed upon delicately tinted paper, is profusely illustrated, and contains much matter of special interest to flower and vegetable garden fanciers. Mr. Vick is an enthusiast on the subject of flowers and gives in their *Guide* full and seasonal directions for their culture. He publishes his book quarterly, and sends it to any address, for the trifling sum of 25 cents per annum. Address James Vick, Rochester, New York.

**DEFEATED.**—The Force Bill, giving the President the power, to suspend the *habeas corpus* in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, was defeated in the Senate. As was also the River and Harbor appropriation bill, by the absence of Senators Gordon of Georgia, and Hitchcock of Nebraska. Senator Gordon made his appearance immediately after the defeat of the bill, and endeavored to have a reconsideration of the vote, which was refused.

**THE FLOODS.**—The Southern country has been literally flooded during the past few weeks. Chattanooga, Tenn., suffered very much from the unusual high water on the 1st inst.

In the Western part of this State a great many mills and bridges were swept away by the floods. The Asheville *Pioneer* says: "The Swannanoa and French Broad rivers rose so rapidly that persons residing along their banks had to abandon their houses and effects thereon and flee for safety. In many domestic situations the water was three and four feet deep."

We regret an effort to get an appropriation to continue the mint at Charlotte failed last week in the House of Representatives.

## The New Stamp Law.

George S. Richards, Collector of Internal Revenue, has furnished the Petersburg *Daily News* with the appended extracts from the act of Congress of 1875, in relation to affixing stamps to checks, drafts, &c., and we copy them for the information of our readers:

**SEC. 15.** That the words "bank-check, draft, or order, for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust-company, at sight, or on demand, two cents," in schedule B, of the act of June 30th, 1864, be and hereby are struck out, and the following paragraph inserted in its stead:

"Bank-check, draft, order, or voucher, for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust-company, two cents."

**SEC. 22.** That hereafter nothing contained in the internal revenue laws shall be construed so as to authorize the imposition of any stamp tax upon any medical articles prepared by any manufacturing chemist, pharmacist, or druggist, in accordance with the formula published in any standard dispensatory or pharmaceutical journal issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when such formula and where found, is distinctly referred to on the printed label attached to such article, and no proprietary interest is therein claimed. Neither shall any stamp be required when the formula of any medicinal preparation shall be printed on the label attached to such preparation.

**SEC. 4.** That so much of section 2,503 of the revised statutes as provides that only ninety per cent. of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the several duties and rates of duties prescribed in said section, 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of 10 per cent, as provided by section 2,503.

**SEC. 5.** That the increase of duties provided by this bill shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States and bound to the United States on the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchandise on deposit in warehouse or bonded stores at the date of the passage of this act.

**Memo:** Any paper upon which money is paid out by a bank or bankers must, under this act, be stamped, whether drawn "at sight" or not.

## Law and Liquor in Rhode Island.

The Legislature of Rhode Island was induced to pass the most stringent prohibitory liquor law in existence. It aims not to regulate or diminish the sale of intoxicating spirits in that State, but to prohibit it entirely.

When it was passed human nature asserted itself, and the law broke up into more pieces than can well be counted. It occasions a good deal of annoyance to honest men who want to obey it, and none whatever to drunkards or dishonest runsmen.

Among other complications which have grown up as a result of the law is the conflict between the authorities of the State and the United States which at this moment occupying the attention of the Legislature. The creditors in other States of several large liquor dealers in Rhode Island have brought suit against them, and attached their stock, which has thus passed into the keeping of the United States Marshall, who has allowed it to remain under lock and key in the stores. It is alleged by the State constabulary that the property thus ostensibly detained is really at the disposal of the dealers, and that the latter, having access to it, sell portions of it from time to time, in defiance of the law. A few days ago the State constables attempted to remove one large stock in this condition, which attempt was resisted by the Marshall and his deputies. Both parties appealed to the City Police, which gave its assistance to the Marshall. He remained therefore master of the field. He afterward, recognizing the fact that the liquors had been tampered with by the defendants, removed it to a place under his full control. But the constabulary feels that the dignity of the State has been injured, and the matter has thus been brought formally before the Legislature for their consideration.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

**DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.**—Martha Timmons vs. North Westmoreland, from States Judicial Affairs. Harris S. Benbow vs. Mary A. Goldsmith and others, from Goshen—new trial. J. A. Biting vs. Sam'l A. Thaxter, from Davie—affirmed. Owen G. Shadon vs. John Malone & Co., from Irredell—motion refused. State vs. William Hickerson, from Wilkes—new trial. State vs. Owens, from Lincoln—affirmed. W. F. Phifer and others vs. Carolina Central Railway Company, from Mecklenburg—dismissed at cost of plaintiff. E. S. P. Lippard vs. Roseman & Kesler, from Rowan—affirmed.

In SENATE on Tuesday, Mr. Cantwell introduced a bill to protect and encourage domestic manufactures and mining, with memo-

ries.

Also a resolution of instructions to Public Treasurer concerning deposits. Relying upon and resolving considered. The resolution authorizes the Public Treasurer to make deposits of public money in the banks of the State. Referred to Finance Committee.

The bill provides for the reclaiming of the swamp lands of New Hanover, Onslow and other counties, some 500,000 acres of land being embraced in these swamps—one-half of the same in alternate sections, to be given the Neuse River Canal Company for reclaiming the same. The Board of Commissioners and an appointed Board to protect the State's interest. Passed 24 to 18.

In the HOUSE, the Western N. C. Railroad bill came up again as the special order, without coming to any conclusion.

In SENATE, Wednesday the committee on branch Insane Asylum reported in favor of Morgan. Report ordered to be printed.

The poll tax bill passed with amendments. One amendment dismisses indictments by paying 25 cents each to the Solicitor, Sheriff and Clerk.

In the HOUSE, a bill to authorize Rockingham County, to issue bonds for the reconstruction and repairing of a bridge, was referred. It Settle's Bridge, in recently built at cost of \$10,000, and one of the finest structures of its class in the State. Has been washed away by the recent floods.

The bill in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad was taken up as the unfinished business, and discussed till adjournment.

In SENATE, Thursday, Mr. Cantwell introduced a bill to establish a colored branch asylum at Wilmington.

Mr. Waddell, a bill providing for the change of the time of holding the election in North Carolina. Provides for holding it the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Referred.

Senate bill preventing the killing of partridges, doves, pheasants or wild turkeys between the 1st of April and the 1st October. Intended to extend on a person's own farm, and the trapping of birds at any time except on one's farm, in the counties of Davidson, Mecklenburg, Warren, Rowan, Anson, Guilford and Randolph, was considered and passed its third reading by a vote of 37 to 2.

Mr. N. S. Cook presented a petition from the citizens of Winston praying for the passage of the supplementary usury bill, postponing the same to January 1st, 1876.

In the HOUSE, the Western N. C. Railroad bill was taken up and after a warm debate, passed.

Mr. Shaw, at 12 o'clock, introduced the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The term of the Forty-Third Congress of the United States expires with this house. And whereas, it is the opinion of said Congress being unmindful of the trusts reposed in it by a free people, and have imposed burdens and insults upon them unprecedented in the annals of history, and with an unmitigated hatred to the Southern portion of this Union, have converted the "Halls of Congress" into a "Star Chamber" of oppression;

"Therefore, be it resolved, by the Senate of North Carolina, that we hail with joy this hour of our deliverance, and extend our congratulations to the whole people of this U. S. States upon this happy day of a better day."

This resolution created a warm discussion and resulted in quite a number of motions to postpone and table, which were lost.

Mr. Morehead introduced the following substitute:

"That the Senate of North Carolina congratulates the people of the United States, and all lovers of civil liberty, that the hour has arrived at which the 43rd Congress expires."

Mr. Mills moved to table the whole matter. Tabled.

Mr. Morehead's substitute was lost by a vote of 16 to 29.

The resolutions of Mr. Shaw were then adopted.

**Affirmative.**—Mr. President, Messrs. Anderson, Bell, Busbee, French, Graham, Jenkins, Kerr, Linney, Love, Marler, McElroy, McMillan, Morehead, Parish, Pugh, Schuyler, Smith, Standford, Stickney, Waddell, Waring, Worthy and Young.—26.

**Negative.**—Messrs. Allbright, Bodie, Bryan, Cantwell, Cashwell, Clement, C. M. Cooke, H. C. Cooke, Hargrave, Holton, Irwin, Lathan, Le Grand, Mabson, McCanley, Mills, Paschal, Peabody, Taylor, Tucker, Walker and Williams.—22.

**The New Revenue Law.**

SECTION 1. That from and after the date of the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits therefrom produced in the United States a tax of ninety cents on each proof-gallon, with a gallon, when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof, or by the owner or master of the vessel in which it is transported from the distillery or bonded warehouse, and so much of section 3,251 of the revised statutes of the United States as is inconsistent therewith is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty cents a pound" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents a pound"; and that section 3,394 of the revised statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" where it occurs therein, and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty" and inserting instead thereof the words "seventy-five": Provided, That the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax, under existing laws shall have been paid when this act takes effect: And provided further, That when the same shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by testimony under oath, that any particular bill for the increase of tax by this section, had not passed by the 10th day of February, 1875, made a contract for the timely delivery of such tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, at a fixed price, which contract was in writing prior to that date, such tobacco may be delivered to the contracting party entitled thereto, under special permit from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue provided that the amount of tax so paid by the collector, or when demanded by the collector of internal revenue for the period of time in which the same shall be held, be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof, or by the owner or master of the vessel in which it is transported from the distillery or bonded warehouse, and so much of section 3,251 of the revised statutes of the United States as is inconsistent therewith is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That all molasses, concentrated molasses (tank-bottoms), syrup of sugar, cane-juice molasses, and on sugars according to the Dutch

standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule "G," section 2,504 of the revised statutes, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the said dutiable value, on each proof-gallon, and on each gallon thereof designated: Provided, That concentrated molasses or concrete shall hereafter be classed as sugar, dutiable according to color by the Dutch standard, and molasses shall be known as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process of purifying and clarification, and any and all products of the sugar-cane imported in bags shall be considered sugar and dutiable as such: And provided further, That of the drawback on refined sugar allowed by section 3,019 of the revised statutes of the United States only one per cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

SEC. 15. That the words "bank-check, draft, or order, for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust-company, at sight, or on demand, two cents," in schedule B, of the act of June 30th, 1864, be and hereby are struck out, and the following paragraph inserted in its stead:

"Bank-check, draft, order, or voucher, for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust-company, two cents."

SEC. 22. That hereafter nothing contained in the internal revenue laws shall be construed so as to authorize the imposition of any stamp tax upon any medical articles prepared by any manufacturing chemist, pharmacist, or druggist, in accordance with the formula published in any standard dispensatory or pharmaceutical journal issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when such formula and where found, is distinctly referred to on the printed label attached to such article, and no proprietary interest is therein claimed. Neither shall any stamp be required when the formula of any medicinal preparation shall be printed on the label attached to such preparation.

SEC. 4. That so much of section 2,503 of the revised statutes as provides that only ninety per cent. of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the several duties and rates of duties prescribed in said section, 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of 10 per cent, as provided by section 2,503.

SEC. 5. That the increase of duties provided by this bill shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States and bound to the United States on the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchandise on deposit in warehouse or bonded stores at the date of the passage of this act.

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SEC. 22. That hereafter nothing contained in the internal revenue laws shall be construed so as to authorize the imposition of any stamp tax upon any medical articles prepared

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

##### Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

##### TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAIIS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day except Sunday at 8 a. m.; due every day, except Saturday, by 6:10 a. m.

Mount Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Yaddin, Tom's Creek and Plat Shoals; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germanton and Watauga Gap, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday; by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville, and Elba, due every Friday at 7 a. m.

Montgomery mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; due every Friday by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6 a. m.

Huntsville mail close Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

##### JUST RECEIVED.

Gray's Botany for Young People. "How Plants Grow."

Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Quackenbos.

Fisher's River Scenes.

Davies' Geometry and Trigonometry.

The Salem Mill has been standing for 10 or 12 days owing to back water in the tail race. All right again.

JUDGE CLOUD.—Although the health of Judge Cloud was improved sufficiently to admit of his return home, it is feared he is not sufficiently restored to hold the courts. We learn, however, he contemplates putting in his appearance at Yadkin, if not at the second week of Surr. Court.

We are again under obligations to Messrs. Merriman and Robbins for public documents.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT will meet Saturday, specifically, to levy the taxes.

PRICES OF TOBACCO, lower than they have been, and not much coming in.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS were bright faces on Monday week. They had been to the office and settled with the Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS is to keep the count house in order for the next twelve months, by John Brown.

THE ROADS.—The hill beyond the creek, on the old Salisbury road, is almost impassable. Last week a wagon loaded with grain turned over, much to the inconvenience of the owner. The road-master should look to the matter and work the road as soon as possible. Roads properly worked, would hardly ever get in such bad condition.

THE WEATHER on Sunday last was unusually rough. Blinding sheets of rain poured down at intervals driven by a strong East wind, literally forcing the water through roofing. But few people were on the streets.

The weather is now as fine as we could wish it.

WE REGRET that Prof. Denison, on account of sickness, did not make his appearance on Friday evening last. The lecture is postponed until sometime in April or May.

At length we have beautiful weather, and Spring seems to be at hand, consequently everybody is making preparations for planting and seedling.

The Street Commissioner has kindly informed us that "the hole" on Marshall street, near the Mineral Spring has been properly filled up.

There is a fellow in our town so mean that he will insult a friend and half an hour afterward whistle and crack jokes in his (the friend's) hearing.

BRIDGE GONE.—We learn that the new bridge across Mud Creek, at Rominger's Mill, has been swept away by the recent freshet.

MANURE for sale. Apply at this Office.

TIRRED—the work steer, which repose himself on the middle of the street, Monday, until he felt sufficiently refreshed to proceed with his load of leaves, to the amusement of the boys and the gentlemen of leisure. We should hesitate to employ that team by the day.

THE FIRE INSPECTORS appointed by the Board of Commissioners have performed their duty, and find as a general thing, that our citizens are commendably careful, with some exceptions, in depositing their hot ashes. In several cases, though isolated enough and enclosed with brick, the plank roofing was rather low. These defects will be remedied, however. We are glad to learn that the efforts of the several Inspecting Committees were cheerfully seconded by our citizens.

MEMORIAL.

On the 27th of Decr. 1874, when the hearts of all true christians were regaling on the greatest joys that swelled the bosoms of the angels at the Annunciation, the spirit of AUGUSTA WHEELER left us. Her death was most mortifying, and deserved to be a painful, eternal sorrow. Her life was made up of the innocence and joy of childhood, the blushing beauty and bloom of girlhood, the autumn feeding and patient lingering of disease and the last sunset scenes when that light beyond the mortal river mingled its richer effulgence even with the pale beams that shone from the earthly shore.

When she first arrived here she was not even sad, but with the peaceful hope of the Christian, she looked beyond him to the "Spirit Land," and the friends that were waiting to welcome her there. So vivid, sure and glorious were her hopes that a desire may ripened in her heart to share those joys, through years of delicious sweetness from the unfading bourns of the celestial Eschat. Was it only that painted what she said she saw? Was it only the painting shown her by the angels of a future state? Those who have died and loved others—those lilies of white—those waters of gladness—those beautiful streams—these all may have been dreams—only blissful dreams. In her dying moments she was still relying upon them for comfort and cheer to strengthen her spirit—possibly have been glances through the pearly gates afar. With suffering here, and with unspeakable loneliness and charm there we cannot wonder that she sighed for the hour of sweet relief and leaned towards the arms of her wife, as the little child leans to its mother's extended arms.

There was nothing mournful in her death; surely if "Seraphs had not sung her to rest," her face would have been calm and peace-ful as she was dressed for the grave.

She was beautiful in death.

Now she has brighter views of celestial scenes, and with her immortal kindred she glitters and glories amid the raptures of the Resurrection. Comfort, hope and perfect joy spring from her life and death—she fall like soft benedictions on the hearts of loved ones still lingering in this shadowy vale.

May they receive all help from Heaven that is needed to give sweet resignation, most precious hope and final reunion with the sainted ones who have gone before!

#### REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at close of business, March 1st, 1875.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$205,988 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Investments,	20,263 00
Due from other National Banks,	47,022 84
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	450 00
Current expenses and taxes paid,	200 21
Checks and other Cash Items,	11,950 80
Bills of other National Banks,	2,000 00
Specie (including gold treasury notes),	6,000 00
Bank Notes Tender Notes,	51,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation)	6,750 00
Total,	\$503,326 74

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	17,000 00
Other undivided profits,	22,344 06
National Bank Notes outstanding,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check,	81,784 92
Time certificates of deposit,	97,197 76
Total,	\$503,326 74

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

##### COUNTY of SALEM, N. C., at close of business, March 1st, 1875.

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do hereby swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of March, 1875. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:

J. G. LASH,  
E. BELO,  
D. H. STARBUCK.

Directors.

#### THE WILSON NEW UNDER-FEED.

##### A NOBLE PURPOSE.



There are as many roads to fame and fortune as there were gateways to ancient Thebes.

Your ambition should be for carrying his way with the world, your aspirings nothing for himself, but to subdue and dominate the world; but there is one broad, grand path to the goal, along which nothing base can travel. It is the path set apart for the sons of talents and a noble purpose, and though free of obstacles, it contains many a great man cannot surmount. This fact has been exemplified in innumerable instances, but in few more forcibly than in the career of the inventor of the Wilson New Under-feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. He who is to be eliminated, the step where fate's proud temple shines afar, Scattering blessings at every step.

These Machines are kept in working order free of charge. Estimate the Wilson before purchasing any other. A. W. FOGLE, 100 Main Street, Salem, N. C.

E. G. LASH, 100 Main Street, Salem, N. C.

D. H. STARBUCK, 100 Main Street, Salem, N. C.

Such as his new Under-feed, to be had of

A. M. JONES, Agent.

Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's., N. C.

#### LIST OF LETTERS,

##### REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT

SALEM, N. C., March 1st, 1875.

##### LADIES' LIST.

Hannah Banner, Miss Lucy Davis, Sophia Holston, Mrs. Anna E. Moore, Mrs. Mary E. Kinnison, Mrs. Eliza Marshall, Miss Mary Moss, Miss Hattie McAnally, Mary Payton, Miss Julia Palmer, Miss Sarah E. Rominger, Susan Teague, Elizabeth Warner.

##### GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Josiah Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bar, George Cooper Jr., H. C. Clegg, John W. Goslin, E. P. Hines, D. P. Hines, Samuel Haines, Eli Hines, Eliza Harder, S. Isom, Michael Koontz, Harris Miller, Samuel Mack, Frank Pane, Rev. W. Rawlings, Joseph Stever, John Smith, A. Smith, Daniel Smith, John Wright, Henry Vogters.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

#### WM. G. BAUNSON & CO.

Builders and Repairers of

#### CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.



We have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work.

Call and examine our collection of patterns which we are constantly adding.

All first class work guaranteed.

W. G. BAUNSON & CO.,

Opposite J. W. FOGLE, Tanyard, SALEM, N. C.

Feb. 25, 1875-8

H. D. LOTT.

FRESH FISH, twice a week, Tuesday and

Friday evenings, at 7-2m. H. D. LOTT.

CHOICE EARLY ROSE and PEERLESS POTATOES for sale at H. D. LOTT'S.

Salem, Feb. 18, 1875.

100 BUSHELS

PRIME Red and Sapling CLOVER, Timothy, Orchard, Evergreen or Mountain, Red Top, Hungarian, and Blue Grass Seed.

ALSO BUSTIS FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

These Seeds retail at 5 cents a paper and are

For sale by

Salem, Feb. 18, 1875-7-2m. H. D. LOTT.

Those who are desirous of getting the best

and most abundant supply of these seeds

should apply to H. D. LOTT.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME.

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the

BOOKSTORE,

THOS. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

SALEM, N. C.

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

A CARD.

The Supreme Court, having by their judgment, rejected the appeal of the State, the late incumbent is thus

I certify my friends and the public, that I have resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth.

Prompt attention will be given to legal business entrusted to me.

THOS. J. WILSON.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

#### AHEAD OF ALL

#### COMPETITION !

WINSTON, N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return to his numerous customers grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and announces that his Stock is

now full and complete in all kinds of

#### FALL AND WINTER

#### GOODS,

COMPRISED VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

#### General Merchandise,

BEING

